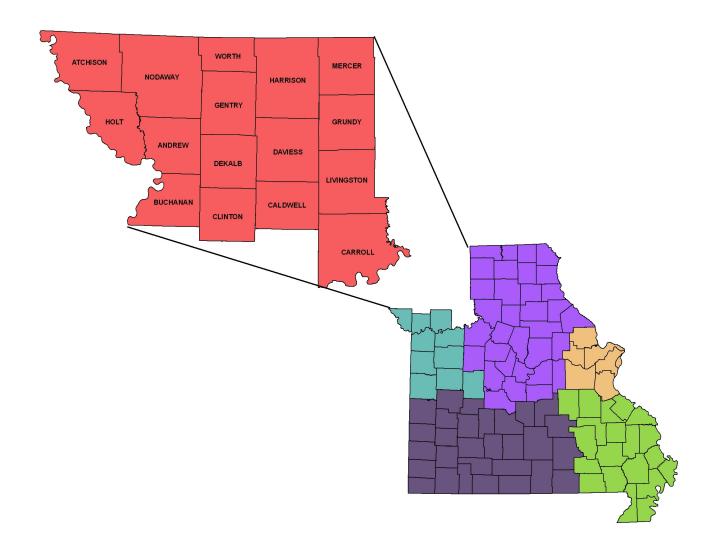
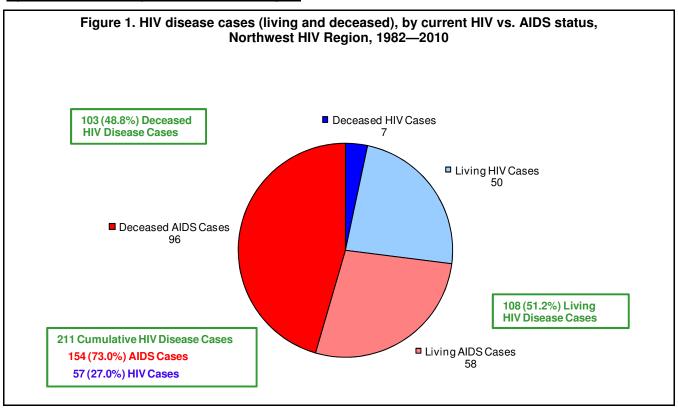
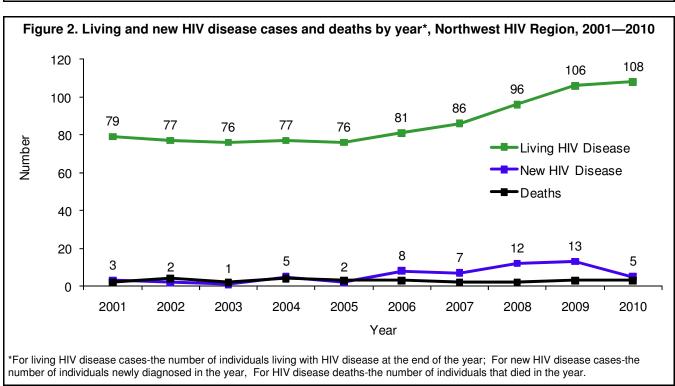
NORTHWEST REGION



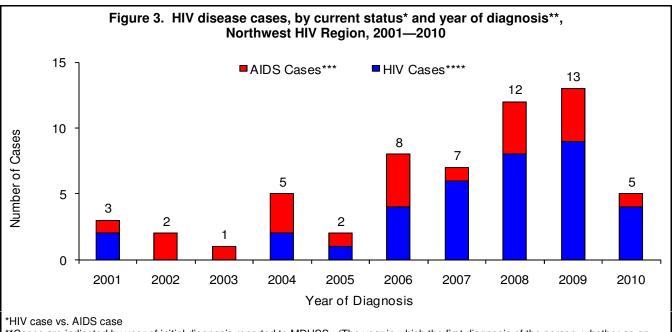
		Po	pulation	Estim	ates, No	rthwe	st HIV F	Region	, 2009				
									Amerio	can			
							Asian/Pa	acific	Indian/Ala	askan	Two or	More	
County	White	е	Blac	k	Hispa	nic	Island	der	Nativ	<i>r</i> e	Rac	es	Total
Andrew County	16,321	95.7%	220	1.3%	274	1.6%	64	0.4%	58	0.3%	115	0.7%	17,052
Atchison County	5,743	95.1%	135	2.2%	99	1.6%	22	0.4%	15	0.2%	22	0.4%	6,036
Buchanan County	79,956	89.0%	4,069	4.5%	3,553	4.0%	525	0.6%	374	0.4%	1,379	1.5%	89,856
Caldwell County	8,830	96.4%	77	0.8%	118	1.3%	13	0.1%	35	0.4%	87	0.9%	9,160
Carroll County	9,095	95.4%	177	1.9%	108	1.1%	14	0.1%	31	0.3%	110	1.2%	9,535
Clinton County	19,930	94.9%	328	1.6%	320	1.5%	73	0.3%	78	0.4%	273	1.3%	21,002
Daviess County	7,862	97.3%	17	0.2%	97	1.2%	24	0.3%	32	0.4%	46	0.6%	8,078
DeKalb County	10,426	86.1%	1,211	10.0%	188	1.6%	71	0.6%	87	0.7%	129	1.1%	12,112
Gentry County	5,927	97.0%	13	0.2%	59	1.0%	32	0.5%	25	0.4%	52	0.9%	6,108
Grundy County	9,495	94.5%	61	0.6%	322	3.2%	22	0.2%	43	0.4%	104	1.0%	10,047
Harrison County	8,442	96.3%	36	0.4%	144	1.6%	48	0.5%	22	0.3%	77	0.9%	8,769
Holt County	4,745	97.5%	4	0.1%	29	0.6%	5	0.1%	28	0.6%	57	1.2%	4,868
Livingston County	13,369	93.9%	394	2.8%	209	1.5%	72	0.5%	44	0.3%	147	1.0%	14,235
Mercer County	3,414	98.2%	7	0.2%	15	0.4%	0	0.0%	21	0.6%	18	0.5%	3,475
Nodaway County	20,798	94.0%	454	2.1%	244	1.1%	390	1.8%	54	0.2%	190	0.9%	22,130
Worth County	1,974	98.0%	6	0.3%	11	0.5%	2	0.1%	9	0.4%	12	0.6%	2,014
Region Total	226,327	92.6%	7,209	2.9%	5,790	2.4%	1,377	0.6%	956	0.4%	2,818	1.2%	244,477





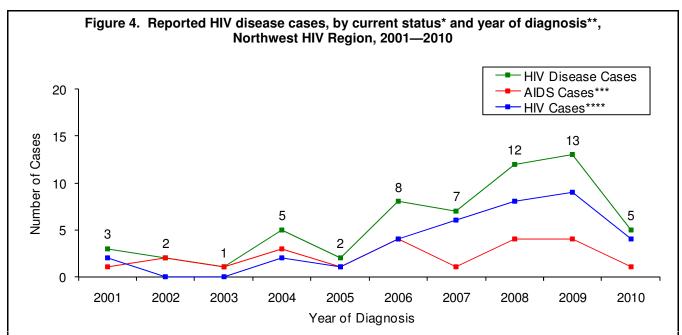
From 1982 to 2010, there have been 211 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Northwest HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 51% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2010. Among those living with HIV disease, 50 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2010 and 58 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2010, there were 108 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Northwest HIV region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease generally increased over time. There were 5 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2010. The number of new diagnoses generally increased from 2005 to 2009, while the number of deaths among persons with HIV disease remained stable. The decrease in new HIV disease diagnoses between 2009 and 2010 may be related to decreased testing, a true decrease in infections, or other factors.



^{**}Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

^{****}These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of December 31, 2010.



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

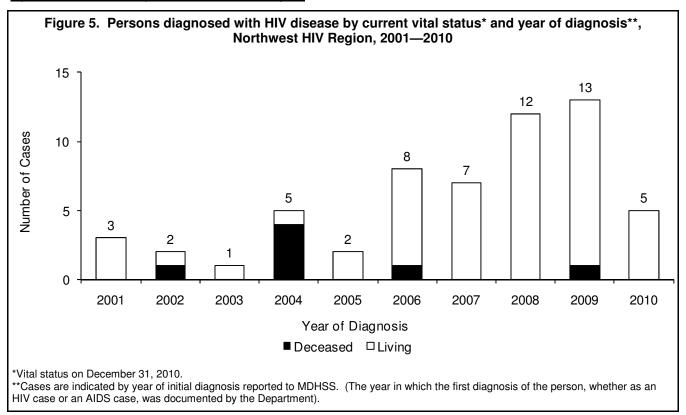
The number of new HIV disease diagnoses generally increased from 2005 to 2009. It is difficult to determine if the decrease between 2009 and 2010 was due to decreased testing, a true decrease in infections, or other factors. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as AIDS cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

^{***}These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

^{**}Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

^{***}These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

^{****}These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of December 31, 2010.



Of the three persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2001, no deaths have been reported to MDHSS by the end of 2010 (Figure 5). Among the 5 individuals first diagnosed in 2010, none were deceased at the end of 2010. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

and b	y curic		1401 tilwe.	J. 111 V 11					
		HIV*			AIDS*			/ Disease	
	Cases	<u>%</u>	Rate****	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	Rate****	Cases	<u>%</u>	Rate****
Sex									
Male	44	88.0%	36.1	46	79.3%	37.7	90	83.3%	73.8
Female	6	12.0%	4.9	12	20.7%	9.8	18	16.7%	14.7
Total	50	100.0%	20.5	58	100.0%	23.7	108	100.0%	44.2
Race/Ethnicity									
White	39	78.0%	17.2	47	81.0%	20.8	86	79.6%	38.0
Black	7	14.0%	97.1	10	17.2%	138.7	17	15.7%	235.8
Hispanic	4	8.0%	69.1	1	1.7%	17.3	5	4.6%	86.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	0	0.0%		0	0.0%		0	0.0%	
Total	50	100.0%	20.5	58	100.0%	23.7	108	100.0%	44.2
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	36	81.8%	32.2	38	82.6%	34.0	74	82.2%	66.3
Black Male	4	9.1%	87.0	7	15.2%	152.2	11	12.2%	239.2
Hispanic Male	4	9.1%	130.7	1	2.2%	32.7	5	5.6%	163.4
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	0	0.0%		0	0.0%		0	0.0%	
Total	44	100.0%	36.1	46	100.0%	37.7	90	100.0%	73.8
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	3	50.0%	2.6	9	75.0%	7.8	12	66.7%	10.5
Black Female	3	50.0%	114.9	3	25.0%	114.9	6	33.3%	229.9
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	e 0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%		0	0.0%		0	0.0%	
Total	6	100.0%	4.9	12	100.0%	9.8	18	100.0%	14.7
Current Age [‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
19-24	9	18.0%	40.0	0	0.0%	0.0	9	8.3%	40.0
25-44	22	44.0%	36.8	18	31.0%	30.1	40	37.0%	67.0
45-64	17	34.0%	26.7	36	62.1%	56.5	53	49.1%	83.2
65+	2	4.0%	5.1	4	6.9%	10.3	6	5.6%	15.4
Total	50	100.0%		58	100.0%		108	100.0%	44.2
t.									

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Northwest HIV Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

^{*}Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2010.
**Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2010.

^{***}The sum of HIV cases and AIDS cases.

^{****}Per 100,000 population based on 2009 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2010.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

Sex, ai	iu cuii		, NOrthwe	-St 111V 1					
		HIV*			AIDS*			/ Disease	
	Cases	<u>%</u>	Rate****	Cases	<u>%</u>	Rate****	Cases	<u>%</u>	Rate****
Sex									
Male	4	100.0%	3.3	0	0.0%	0.0	4	80.0%	3.3
Female	0	0.0%	0.0	1	100.0%	0.8	1	20.0%	0.8
Total	4	100.0%	1.6	1	100.0%	0.4	5	100.0%	2.0
Race/Ethnicity									
White	3	75.0%	1.3	1	100.0%	0.4	4	80.0%	1.8
Black	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hispanic	1	25.0%	17.3	0	0.0%	0.0	1	20.0%	17.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	0	0.0%		0	0.0%		0	0.0%	
Total	4	100.0%	1.6	1	100.0%		5	100.0%	2.0
Total	7	100.070	1.0		100.070	0.4	9	100.070	2.0
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	3	75.0%	2.7	0		0.0	3	75.0%	2.7
Black Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0		0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hispanic Male	1	25.0%	32.7	0		0.0	1	25.0%	32.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0		0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0		0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	0	0.0%		0			0	0.0%	
Total	4	100.0%	3.3	0		0.0	4	100.0%	3.3
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	0		0.0	1	100.0%		1	100.0%	0.9
Black Female	0		0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hispanic Female	0		0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0		0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	e 0		0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0			0	0.0%		0	0.0%	
Total	0		0.0	1	100.0%	8.0	1	100.0%	8.0
Current Age [‡]									
<2 < 2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
19-24	2	50.0%	8.9	0	0.0%	0.0	2	40.0%	8.9
25-44	1	25.0%	1.7	0	0.0%	0.0	1	20.0%	1.7
45-64	1	25.0%	1.6	1	100.0%		2	40.0%	3.1
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	4	100.0%		1	100.0%		5	100.0%	2.0
Total		100.070	1.0		100.0 /6	0.7	<u> </u>	100.078	2.0

^{*}HIV cases diagnosed during 2010 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

^{**}AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2010.

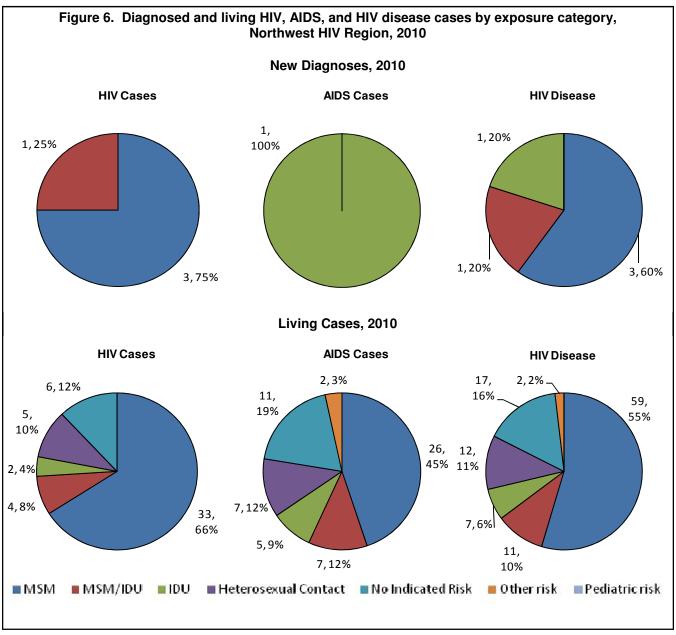
***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2010 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2010.
****Per 100,000 population based on 2009 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2010.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 108 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2010, 83% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 5.0 times greater among males than females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (80%), the rate of those living with HIV disease was 6.2 times greater among blacks than whites. The rate was 2.3 times greater among Hispanics than whites. However, the number of Hispanics living with HIV disease was small, and the results should be interpreted with caution. Blacks comprised a larger proportion of female cases living with HIV disease (33%) compared to male cases (12%). The greatest proportion of living HIV disease cases was 45-64 years old at the end of 2010 (49%).

Of the 5 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2010, 20% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2010 (Table 2). Males represented 80% of all new diagnoses. The majority of all new HIV and AIDS cases diagnosed occurred among whites (80%). An equal number of new diagnoses occurred among individuals 19-24 and 45-64 years of age (2).



Among all categories except new AIDS cases, the greatest proportion of cases with a known risk factor were attributed to MSM (Figure 6). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and AIDS cases and rates, by geographic area,
Northwest HIV Region, 2010

			HIV (Cases					AIDS	Cases		
	Dia	Diagnosed 2010* Living						gnosed 20	010**		Living	
Geographic Area	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Buchanan County	4	100.0%	4.5	33	66.0%	36.7	1	100.0%	1.1	37	63.8%	41.2
Clinton County	0	0.0%	0.0	3	6.0%	14.3	0	0.0%	0.0	4	6.9%	19.0
Andrew County	0	0.0%	0.0	2	4.0%	11.7	0	0.0%	0.0	2	3.4%	11.7
Caldwell County	0	0.0%	0.0	2	4.0%	21.8	0	0.0%	0.0	3	5.2%	32.8
Nodaway County	0	0.0%	0.0	5	10.0%	22.6	0	0.0%	0.0	3	5.2%	13.6
Remainder of Region	0	0.0%	0.0	5	10.0%	5.9	0	0.0%	0.0	9	15.5%	10.6
NORTHWEST HIV REGION	4	100.0%	1.6	50	100.0%	20.5	1	100.0%	0.4	58	100.0%	23.7

^{*}HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2010 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2009 MDHSS estimates.

The greatest proportions of new and living HIV disease cases were diagnosed in Buchanan County (Table 3). In Buchanan County, 54% of living HIV disease cases progressed to AIDS by the end of 2010. The rates of individuals living with HIV and AIDS were also greatest in Buchanan County.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

		HIV C	ases*			AIDS (Cases	
	Newly D	iagnosed	<u>Liv</u>	<u>ing</u>	Newly Diag	gnosed**	Liv	ring
Race/Ethnicity	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	3	100.0%	30	90.9%	0		24	92.3%
Black	0	0.0%	2	6.1%	0		2	7.7%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	1	3.0%	0		0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
NORTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	3	100.0%	33	100.0%	0		26	100.0%

^{*}Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

	Wh	nite	Bla	ack_	<u>Hisp</u>	anic	<u>Tc</u>	otal*
Age Group	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	4	7.4%	1	25.0%	1	100.0%	6	10.2%
25-44	18	33.3%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	19	32.2%
45-64	29	53.7%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	31	52.5%
65+	3	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.1%
NORTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	54	100.0%	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	59	100.0%

^{*}Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Table 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Buchanan County	41	69.5%
Remaining Counties	18	30.5%
NORTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	59	100.0%

There were three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM) in 2010 for the Northwest HIV region (Table 4). All new diagnoses occurred among whites. There were 59 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Northwest HIV region. Whites represented 91% of living HIV cases and 92% of living AIDS cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 5). Among white and black MSM living with HIV disease, the greatest proportion was between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2010.

Buchanan County residents accounted for the largest number of living MSM in the Northwest HIV region (Table 6).

^{**}Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

^{**}Percentage of cases per age group.

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

		HIV C	ases*		AIDS Cases					
	Newly D	iagnosed	<u>Liv</u>	<u>ring</u>	Newly Diag	gnosed**	Liv	<u>/ing</u>		
Race/Ethnicity	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%		
White	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	0		7	100.0%		
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%		
Hispanic	1	100.0%	1	25.0%	0		0	0.0%		
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%		
NORTHWEST REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	4	100.0%	0		7	100.0%		

^{*}Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

	WI	nite_	Bla	<u>ck</u>	Hisp	oanic .	To	tal*
Age Group	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0		1	100.0%	1	9.1%
25-44	4	40.0%	0		0	0.0%	4	36.4%
45-64	6	60.0%	0		0	0.0%	6	54.5%
65+	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NORTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	10	100.0%	0		1	100.0%	11	100.0%

^{*}Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Table 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

Geographic Area	Cases	%
NORTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	11	100.0%

There was one new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2010 for the Northwest HIV region (Table 7). There were 11 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2010 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Northwest region. Whites represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases.

Overall, the majority of MSM/IDU living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2010 (Table 8).

^{**}Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

^{**}Percentage of cases per age group.

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ ethnicity and sex, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

		HIV C	ases*		AIDS Cases				
	Newly Diagnosed Living			<u>ing</u>	Newly Dia	agnosed**	<u>Living</u>		
Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	
White Male	0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	
Black Male	0		1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	
Hispanic Male	0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
White Female	0		1	50.0%	1	100.0%	1	20.0%	
Black Female	0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Hispanic Female	0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
NORTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL [†]	0		2	100.0%	1	100.0%	5	100.0%	

^{*}Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

	White Males Black Males Whi		White F	<u>emales</u>	Black Females		Total*			
Age Group	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
25-44	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1	50.0%	0		2	28.6%
45-64	2	100.0%	2	66.7%	1	50.0%	0		5	71.4%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
NORTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	2	100.0%	3	100.0%	2	100.0%	0		7	100.0%

^{*}Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area,
Northwest HIV Region, 2010

Geographic Area	Cases	%
NORTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	7	100.0%

There was one new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to injecting drug users (IDU) in 2010 for the Northwest HIV region (Table 10). There were seven living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2010 in the Northwest HIV region. Of the living HIV disease cases, 71% were classified as AIDS at the end of 2010. Males represented all but two of the living cases among IDU.

Among IDU living with HIV disease, five were between 45-64 years old and two were 25-44 years old at the end of 2010 (Table 11).

^{**}Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

[†]Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

^{**}Percentage of cases per age group.

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ ethnicity and sex, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

		HIV C	ases*		AIDS Cases				
	Newly Dia	Newly Diagnosed Living		Newly Diag	gnosed**	<u>Living</u>			
Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	
White Male	0		1	20.0%	0		0	0.0%	
Black Male	0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%	
Hispanic Male	0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%	
White Female	0		2	40.0%	0		5	71.4%	
Black Female	0		2	40.0%	0		2	28.6%	
Hispanic Female	0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%	
NORTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL [†]	0		5	100.0%	0		7	100.0%	

^{*}Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

	White	Males	Black	<u>Males</u>	White F	<u>emales</u>	Black F	<u>emales</u>	To	tal*
Age Group	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	0	0.0%	0		3	42.9%	3	75.0%	6	50.0%
45-64	0	0.0%	0		3	42.9%	1	25.0%	4	33.3%
65+	1	100.0%	0		1	14.3%	0	0.0%	2	16.7%
NORTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	0		7	100.0%	4	100.0%	12	100.0%

^{*}Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by geographic area, Northwest HIV Region, 2010

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Buchanan County	7	58.3%
Remaining Counties	5	41.7%
NORTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%

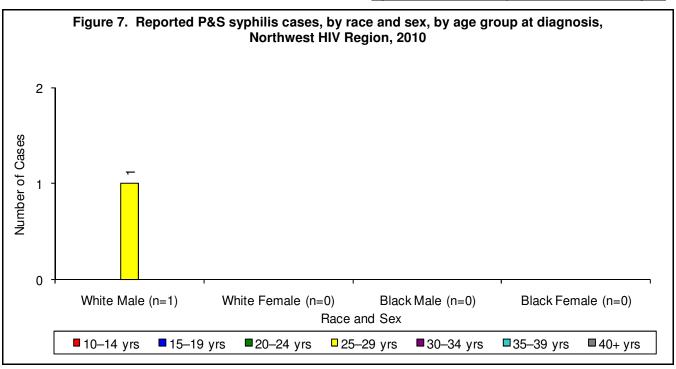
There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2010 for the Northwest HIV region (Table 13). There were 12 living HIV disease cases attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2010 in the Northwest HIV region. Of the living cases, 58% were classified as AIDS at the end of 2010. Females represented all but one of the living HIV disease cases.

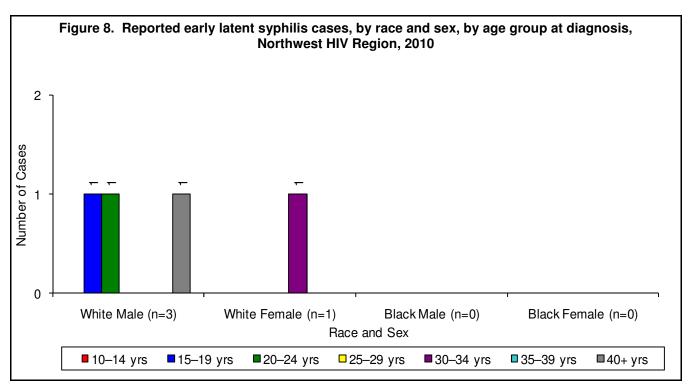
At the end of 2010, persons 25-44 years of age comprised the largest number of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease in the Northwest HIV region (Table 14).

^{**}Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

[†]Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

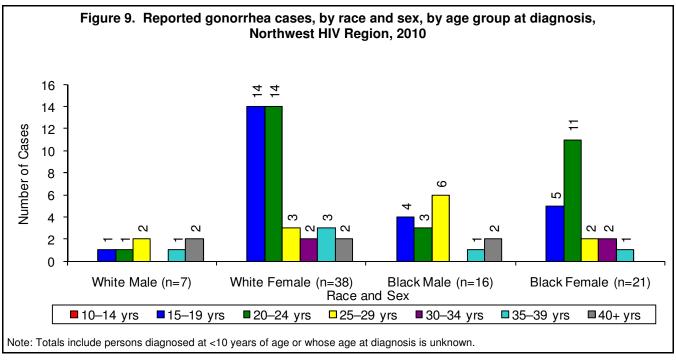
^{**}Percentage of cases per age group.

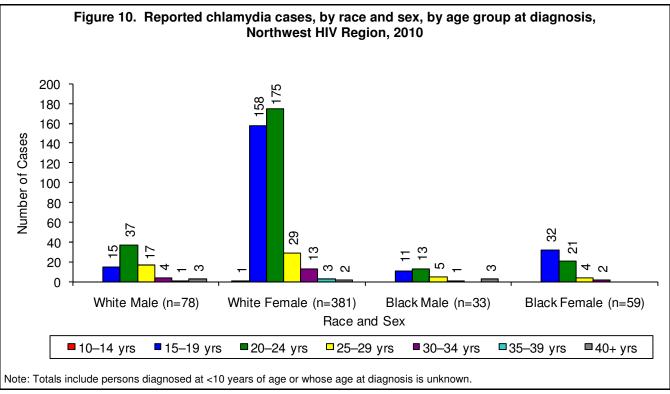




Of the two P&S cases reported in the Northwest HIV region in 2010, one was reported among white males; the other case was reported among a male of another race category not presented in the chart (Figure 7). The number of reported cases decreased from 2009 to 2010 among white males (3 to 1). No P&S syphilis cases were reported among white females, black males or black females in 2009 or 2010.

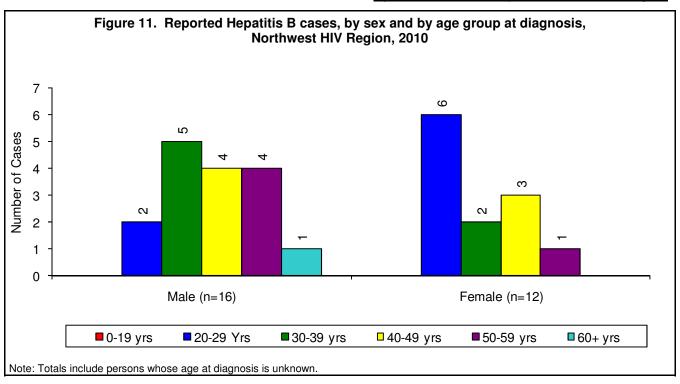
Early latent syphilis cases were only reported among whites (Figure 8). The number of reported early latent syphilis cases remained the same from 2009 to 2010 among white males and increased among white females (0 to 1). No cases were reported among black males or females in 2009 or 2010.

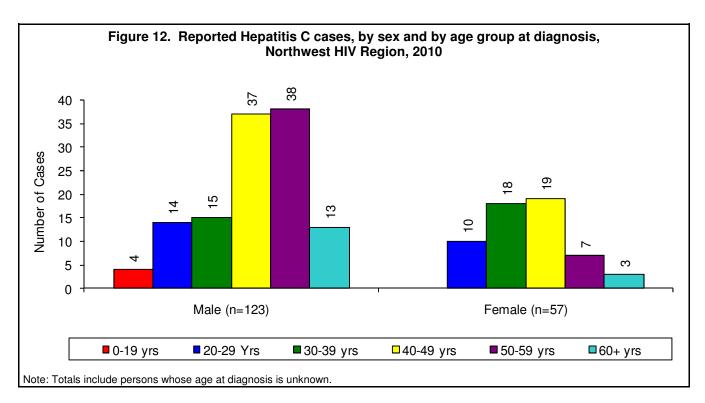




The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among white females (38), followed by black females (21) (Figure 9). The number of reported cases increased from 2009 to 2010 among black females (9 to 21) and decreased in white males (12 to 7) and black males (21 to 16). The number of gonorrhea cases among white females remained the same during 2009 and 2010. Among white females, the largest numbers of reported cases were diagnosed between 15-19 and 20-24 years of age. The largest numbers of reported cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age among black females.

The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were reported among white females (381) and white males (78). The number of reported cases decreased among white males from 96 to 78, among white females from 383 to 381 and among black males from 35 to 33. Among black females, the number of chlamydia cases increased (50 to 59) in 2010. Among black females, individuals 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. Among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented the largest number of reported cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age.





There were 28 reported cases of Hepatitis B in the Northwest HIV region during 2010 (Figure 11). Females represented 43% of reported Hepatitis B cases, which was lower than the proportion of females cases reported in Missouri overall (56%). There were differences in the age distribution of reported Hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the largest numbers of cases were between 30-39 years of age. Among females, the largest numbers of cases were between 20-29 years of age.

In 2010, there were 180 Hepatitis C cases reported in the Northwest HIV region (Figure 12). Of the reported Hepatitis C cases, 68% were male. There were differences in the age distribution of reported Hepatitis C cases by sex. Among males, the largest numbers of cases were between 40-49 and 50-59 years of age. Among females, the largest numbers of cases were between 30-39 and 40-49 years of age.